

Desktop Reference Guide



ing CTP status, Project Scoping, Production and Map Adoption. The graphic below lists the primary components and corresponding timeframes for each The Four Phases of Map Modernization. The following pages provide a summary of each of the major phases of Map Modernization including: Establish-

ESTABLISH CTP OPTIONAL

* Map Modernization

Management Support (MMMS)

State Business Plan Develop Agreements

SCOPING

30—90 DAYS

- Data Collection and Research
- Data Acquisition and Preparation 12 MONTHS

PRODUCTION

* Hydrology and Hydraulics (New

* Redelineate Existing Effective **Detailed Studies**

* Finalize Project Costs

Statements

Obtain FEMA Budget Approval

and Notice to Proceed (NTP)

* Prepare Mapping Activity

Mapping Needs Assessments

Community Meetings /

Summary of Map Actions (SOMA)

* DFIRM Cartographics and FIS * Mail Preliminary DFIRMS and FIS Preparation

ADOPTION

9—12 MONTHS

* Published Notifications Public Open House or Preliminary DFIRM Community Coordination (PDCC) Meeting

Letter of Final Determination

* 90 Day Appeal Period

* Submit to FEMA's Map Service Center

* Ordinance Revision / Map Adoption

SECOND YEAR

FIRST YEAR

TIMELINE

ESTABLISH CTP

Develop Partnership Agreement. The Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) program is a partnership between FEMA and participating NFIP communities, regional agencies, and state agencies that have the interest and capability to become active participants in the FEMA Flood Hazard Mapping effort. A Partnership Agreement document is signed by FEMA and the interested agency or community to elevated them to CTP status. The Agreement is a formal understanding between the two parties that they will collaborate on flood hazard identification activities. State agencies that have elected to become CTPs are eligible to take a more active role in the Map Modernization effort and may elect to update the FIRMs themselves rather than rely on the FEMA's Study Contractor.

Develop Business Plan. The Business Plan is a document prepared by the CTP documenting the scope and level of effort needed to adequately update the flood hazard mapping within the state. The Business Plan outlines the CTP's role and level of responsibility in providing management and oversight of the Map Modernization effort and the CTPs willingness and plan for assuming long-term maintenance and improvement of flood hazard mapping in the future. Information in the Business Plan is used to assist FEMA in updating the Multi-Year Hazard Identification Plan (MHIP) and generally outlines the blueprint for Map Modernization within the state.



Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) Program: <u>www.fema.gov/fhm/ctp_main.shtm</u>

SCOPING PHASE

Data Collection and Research. The mapping partner gathers existing flood hazard information from previous effective Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report(s) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). Mapping needs identified in MNUSS, claim history, and Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) are also gathered. Available state and federal GIS data sets for the mapped county are researched and assessed. Information is compiled and translated onto a County Scoping Map.



Example Scoping Map

Community Meetings / Mapping Needs. The mapping partner meets with local floodplain administrators and community officials to assess, reasonableness of existing flood hazard information, identify additional mapping needs, determine availability of local GIS and engineering data. The availability of floodplain studies by others (USACE, USGS, etc.) is also explored for potential leverage into the countywide DFIRM update. The meeting is an integral part of FEMA's outreach initiative to improve overall accuracy and usefulness of updated FIRMs.

SCOPING PHASE (CONT.)

Mapping Activity Statement (MAS). Information gathered during the Data Collection and Community Meeting is used to finalize the MAS. The MAS is the scope of mapping activities for the county and identifies the mapping partner's responsibilities, schedule, and detailed breakdown of stream limits to be studied.

Finalize Project Costs. Based on the mapping needs outlined in the MAS, countywide mapping project costs are finalized. Costs include estimates of the CTP match and provide the basis for FEMA funding and project management tracking by the National Service Provider (NSP).

Obtain FEMA Budget Approval and Notice to Proceed. Map Modernization funding is based on the federal fiscal year (October 1st – September 30th). Typically, 60% of each FEMA Region's budget must be allocated by June 30th, and 100% of the budget allocated by September 30th. The deadline for a specific county's MAS and budget will be dependent on the Region's priority preference for CTP funding.

PRODUCTION PHASE

Data Acquisition and Preparation. The study contractor will determine the "best available data" for use in the DFIRM, based on information collected during Scoping, and format required data sets to FEMA's specifications. Data certifications and distribution agreements are required for each data source. Data is used t produce the base map to be used on the DFIRM.

Hydrology and Hydraulics (New Studies). Detailed studies (Zone AE) represent the most detailed flood hazard information for an area and are warranted in flood prone areas with a history of flood loss or in urban areas where BFE's are needed to prevent future flood loss. Approximate studies (Zone A) identify flood risk hazards for the 1% annual chance flood, but do not contain BFE's or other detailed flood hazard information. Approximate studies are used in rural areas where flood hazard information is needed but where detailed studies are not warranted. In general, approximate studies can be performed at approximately 1/3 of the cost of detailed studies.

Redelineate Existing Effective Detailed Studies.

Detailed study areas (Zone AE) from the existing effective FIRMs are translated onto the DFIRM by a process call redelineation. Redelineation involves reprojecting the published base flood elevations from the flood profile onto updated topographic information identified during the Scoping Phase. Floodplain boundaries will likely change, but base flood elevations will not.

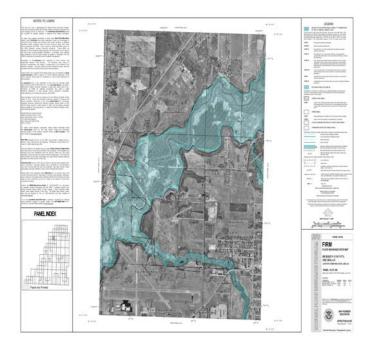
Summary of Map Actions (SOMA). Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) are FEMA's instrument to allow changes to the FIRM. When FIRMs are updated, LOMCs are incorporated into the new FIRM. The SOMA identifies how each LOMC was affected by the FIRM update.

DFIRM Cartographics and FIS Preparation.

FEMA has published a manual entitled, *Guidelines* and *Specifications for Flood Hazard Mapping Partners*, to aid Mapping Partners in performing FIRM updates. Appendix J summarizes the cartographic and formatting requirements for the DFIRMs. Appendix L summarizes the technical requirements for the FIS report. Appendix K summarizes the technical requirements for the digital DFIRM database.

PRODUCTION PHASE (CONT.)

Mail Preliminary DFIRM and FIS. At the conclusion of the Production Phase, a hard copy of preliminary DFIRMs, SOMA, and FIS report are mailed to the local communities within the study county. Copies of the preliminary mailing are also provided to the State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA.



Example Preliminary DFIRM

ADOPTION PHASE

Preliminary DFIRM Community Coordination Meeting (PDCC) and Public Open House. Approximately 30-45 days after the preliminary mailing, a meeting between local officials, the state, the study contractor, and FEMA is held in the study county. This meeting further outlines the techniques used in DFIRM production and allows community officials to comment on the maps prior to the 90-day Appeal Period. The Open House is a public meeting intended to educate residents regarding the NFIP, Map Modernization, and changes to the FIRMs in their community.

Published Notifications. If no significant issues were identified during the PDCC Meeting and Open House, FEMA's Community Coordination Officer (CCO) will authorize initiation of the 90-day statutory appeal period. Two notifications of the proposed BFE changes and 90-day statutory appeal period must be published in the local newspaper. In addition, the notification is published in the Federal Register.

90-Day Appeal Period. An appeal is a formal objection to proposed Base Flood Elevations submitted by a community or individual resident based on data that show the proposed Base Flood Elevations are scientifically or technically incorrect. The 90-day appeal period is the statutory period, beginning on the date of second publication of the proposed BFEs in the local newspaper, during which community officials and individual residents may appeal proposed BFEs.

Letter of Final Determination. The Letter of Final Determination (LFD) is sent to the community. The letter is the final determination of BFEs made after the 90-day appeal period has ended and all appeals have been resolved. Final BFE determinations are published in the Federal Register.

ADOPTION PHASE (CONT.)

Final Map Preparation. After the LFD is sent, map products must be finalized and prepared for printing by the Government Printing Office (GPO). Prior to submission, digital map products are submitted to the FEMA's contractor (HDM) for a series of automated QA/QC checks. Final DFIRMs are submitted both electronically and as large-format negatives to facilitate duplication by the GPO.

Map Adoption. The GPO will distribute final maps to the affected communities. The effective date of the map is the date that all legal sanctions of the NFIP apply. Prior to the effective date, community ordinances must be revised to reference the new maps and FIS. Failure to do so will result in possible suspension of the community from the NFIP.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

BFE	Base Flood Elevation		
CAP	Community Assistance Program		
CCO	Community Coordination Officer		
CID	Community Identification Number		
CRS	Community Rating System		
CTP	Cooperating Technical Partner		
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map		
FBFM	Flood Boundary and Floodway Map		
FEDD	Final Elevation Determination Docket		
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management		
EVIDA 6	Agency		
FHBM	Flood Hazard Boundary Map		
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map		
FIS	Flood Insurance Study		
GPO	Government Printing Office		
LAG	Lowest Adjacent Grade		
LFD	Letter of Final Determination		
LOMA	Letter of Map Amendment		
LOMC	Letter of Map Change		
LOMR	Letter of Map Revision		
LOMR-F	Letter of Map Revision based on Fill		
MAS	Mapping Activity Statement		
MHIP	Multi-Year Hazard Identification Plan		
MICS	Monitoring Information on Contracted		
	Studies		
MIP	Multi-Hazard Information Platform		
MMMS	Map Modernization Management		
	Support		
MNUSS	Mapping Needs Update Support		
MSC	System Map Service Center (FEMA)		
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program		
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area		
SOMA	Summary of Map Actions		
SPR	Special Problems Report		
SIK	Special Floriens Report		

Technical Support Data Notebook

TSDN

KEY DEFINITIONS

- **1-Percent Annual Chance Flood** The flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Often referred to as the 100-year flood. Zone AE and Zone A risk zones are based on the 1-percent annual chance flood.
- **0.2% Annual Chance Flood** The flood that has a 0.2% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Often referred to as the 500-year flood. The 0.2 percent annual chance flood risk zone is denoted on the FIRM as a shaded Zone X.
- **Appeal** The formal objection to proposes or modified Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), submitted by a community official or an owner or lessee of real property within the community during the statutory appeal period. An appeal must be based on data that show the proposed BFEs are scientifically or technically incorrect
- **Approximate Study** A flood hazard study that results in the delineation of floodplain boundaries for the 1-percent annual chance flood, but does not include the determination of BFEs or flood depths. Associated with Zone A on the FIRM.
- **Base Flood Elevation (BFE)** The elevation of a flood having a 1-percent annual chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. BFEs are reported for Zone AE or AH areas on the FIRM in whole foot increments.
- **Base Map** The map of a community that depicts cultural features (e.g. roads, railroads, bridges, dams, culverts), drainage features, and corporate limits. Base map features, along with flood hazard information, are used to create the DFIRM.
- Compliance Period The period that begins with the issuance of a Letter of Final Determination and ends when a new or revised FIRM becomes effective. During the compliance period, a community must enact and adopt new or revised Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances required for participation in the NFIP.
- Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) A partnership between FEMA and participating NFIP communities, regional agencies, and state agencies that have the interest and capability to become active participants in the FEMA Flood Hazard Mapping effort.

KEY DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

Detailed Study – A flood hazard study that, at a minimum, results in the delineation of floodplain boundaries for the 1-percent annual chance flood and the determination of BFEs and flood depths. Associated with Zone AE on the FIRM.

Effective Date – The date on which the NFIP map for a community becomes effective and all sanctions of the NFIP apply.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM) – The floodplain management map issued by FEMA that depicts, based on detailed flood hazard analysis, the boundaries of the 1-percent annual chance and the 0.2% annual chance floodplains and, when appropriate, the regulatory floodway. The FBFM does not show flood insurance risk zones or BFEs.

Flood Elevation Determination Docket (FEDD) – A file maintained during the Post Preliminary Processing Phase that included all correspondence between the CTP and the community concerning a flood study including letters, meeting minutes, relevant publications (e.g. newspaper notices), Letters of Final Determination, and a copy of the FIRM and FBFM.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) – The initial insurance map issued by FEMA that identifies, based on approximate analysis, the areas of the 1-percent annual chance flood hazard within a community.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) – The insurance and floodplain management map produced by FEMA that identifies, based on detailed or approximate analysis, the areas subject to flooding during a 1-percent annual chance flood event in a community.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) – A document, prepared and issued by FEMA, that documents the results of the detailed flood hazard assessment performed for a community. The primary components of the FIS report are text, data tables, photographs, and Flood Profiles.

Letter of Final Determination (LFD) – The letter in which FEMA announces its final determination regarding the flood hazard information presented on a new or revised FIRM, FIS, and FBFM for a particular community. In the LFD, FEMA begins the compliance period and establishes the effective date for the new or revised FIRM.

KEY DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

Letter of Map Change (LOMC) – A collective term used to describe official amendments and revisions to FIRMs that are accomplished by a cost-effective administrative procedure and disseminated by letter. A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA), Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), and letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F) may generically be referred to as a LOMC.

Protest – An objection to any information, other that BFEs, shown a preliminary FIRM that is submitted by community officials or interested citizens through the community officials during the 90-day appeal period.

Q3 Flood Data Product – A digital representation of certain features of the FIRM that is created by scanning the effective FIRM paper maps and digitizing selected features and lines.

Regulatory Floodway – A floodplain management tool that is the regulatory area defined as the channel of a stream, plus any adjacent areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the base flood discharge can be conveyed without increasing the BFEs more than a specified amount.

Special Problems Report (SPR) – A report, prepared by the Flood Hazard Mapping Partner that is performing an engineering study or other mapping activity, that documents special problems or issues encountered during the performance of the work.

Summary of Map Actions (SOMA) – A list that summarized LOMCs that are or will be affected by a physical update to a FIRM.

Technical Support Data Notebook (TSDN) – The format for the file that contains all of the technical and administrative support data for a community for which FEMA published a FIRM.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Map Modernization? Map Modernization is a 5-year effort by FEMA to update the nation's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). As part of the modernization effort, existing FIRMs are being converted to a map format, termed the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM). DFIRMs are delivered in Geographic Information System (GIS) format allowing data to be easily shared. Maps are being funded on a county basis and will be integrated to provide seamless flood hazard data across the nation.

Why Modernize? Over 80% of the Commonwealth's FIRMs are greater than 10 years old, and approximately 50% are greater than 15 years old. Up to date maps support flood insurance and floodplain management programs that are more closely aligned with actual risk, encourage wise floodplain management, and increase the public's flood hazard awareness.

What is the National Service Provider? The National Service Provider (NSP) is a private contractor employed by FEMA to support them in the implementation of Map Modernization. The NSP's role includes: management of the overall Map Modernization effort, providing tools and procedures to CTPs and other Mapping Partners, and development of a webbased data management system to support warehousing of completed mapping products.

How are Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) af**fected?** The status of approved LOMCs are evaluated during a countywide DFIRM update and a determination is made. LOMCs are incorporated if the property/ structure is no longer shown in the newly delineated floodplain. LOMCs are revalidated if the property/ structure is still shown within the floodplain boundary but the Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG) is above the BFE. Superceded LOMCs result when a new study has increased the BFE above the LAG cited in the LOMC. In this case, the LOMC is no longer valid. LOMCs for which a determination cannot be made due to lack of data are categorized as redetermined and will be reassessed after the DFIRMs are published. The determination for each LOMC is reported in the SOMA included in the preliminary mailing at the end of the Production Phase.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (CONT.)

What does Project Scoping Entail? The Project Scoping effort allows communities to identify mapping needs and be involved in the flood mapping process. Existing flood hazard information within a county will be translated onto the new DFIRM, unless it is superceded by a new study. It is often helpful to prepare a map of the project area displaying locations of existing FEMA studies and study type. It is also important to identify areas of development pressure or hydrologic changes.

The Mapping Activity Statement (MAS) is the scope of work for a county and must be approved by FEMA before funding and the Notice to Proceed is granted. The MASs are supplemented by detailed Scoping Reports compiled during the Project Scoping Phase.

<u>Community Meetings</u> provide an opportunity to dandify existing available information and leverage previous community investments.

<u>Mapping Needs</u> are typically based on previous flood loss history, reliability of existing flood hazard mapping, and areas where there is potential for future flood loss, such as in newly developing areas.

What is on the Project Base Map? The project base map serves as the foundation upon which all flood hazards are graphically shown. Best available data should always be used and appropriately documented compliant to metadata standards. Base map layers typically include:

- Digital Orthophotography
- Hydrographic Features (Streams and Lakes)
- Transportation Features (Street Names and Railroads)
- State or Federal Park Boundaries
- Political Boundaries (County and Community Boundaries)
- Public Lands Survey Systems (Range and Townships)
- Permanent Benchmarks (USGS or NRCS)
- Topographic Contours*
- Parcels or Property Boundaries*

^{*} Indicates support layers used but not delivered in final DFIRM

County	Estimated Funding	Year Funded	Preliminary DFIRM Comple- tion
Boyd	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Bracken	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Bullitt	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Campbell	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Greenup	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Lewis	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Magoffin	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Mason	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Pendleton	\$ 0*	FY 03 or prior	FY 04 or prior
Fayette	\$ 0*	FY 03	FY 05
Jefferson	\$ 0*	FY 03	FY 05
Bell	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Boone	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Carroll	\$ 150,000	FY 04	FY 05
Franklin	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Hardin	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Harlan	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Knox	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Laurel	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Oldham	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Perry	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Pike	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Warren	\$ 366,000	FY 04	FY 05
Whitley	\$ 180,000	FY 04	FY 05
Breathitt	\$ 168,000	FY 05	FY 06
Breckinridge	\$ 102,000	FY 05	FY 06
Christian	\$ 421,000	FY 05	FY 06
Clay	\$ 160,500	FY 05	FY 06
Daviess	\$ 431,000	FY 05	FY 06
Gallatin	\$ 99,500	FY 05	FY 06
Hancock	\$ 102,000	FY 05	FY 06
Hopkins	\$ 229,000	FY 05	FY 06
Kenton	\$ 347,000	FY 05	FY 06
Knott	\$ 111,000	FY 05	FY 06
Leslie	\$ 132,500	FY 05	FY 06
Letcher	\$ 139,500	FY 05	FY 06
Trimble	\$ 127,000	FY 05	FY 06

County	Estimated Funding	Year Funded	Preliminary DFIRM Comple- tion
Anderson	\$ 125,000	FY 06	FY 07
Boyle	\$ 150,000	FY 06	FY 07
Casey	\$ 132,000	FY 06	FY 07
Crittenden	\$ 100,000	FY 06	FY 07
Floyd	\$ 200,000	FY 06	FY 07
Henderson	\$ 225,000	FY 06	FY 07
Jackson	\$ 100,000	FY 06	FY 07
Johnson	\$ 200,000	FY 06	FY 07
Larue	\$ 100,000	FY 06	FY 07
Lawrence	\$ 150,000	FY 06	FY 07
Lee	\$ 100,000	FY 06	FY 07
Lincoln	\$ 150,000	FY 06	FY 07
Martin	\$ 150,000	FY 06	FY 07
McCreary	\$ 108,000	FY 06	FY 07
Meade	\$ 125,000	FY 06	FY 07
Mercer	\$ 144,000	FY 06	FY 07
Morgan	\$ 132,000	FY 06	FY 07
Owsley	\$ 100,000	FY 06	FY 07
Pulaski	\$ 225,000	FY 06	FY 07
Rockcastle	\$ 125,000	FY 06	FY 07
Shelby	\$ 150,000	FY 06	FY 07
Spencer	\$ 125,000	FY 06	FY 07
Union	\$ 144,000	FY 06	FY 07
Wayne	\$ 132,000	FY 06	FY 07
Wolfe	\$ 100,000	FY 06	FY 07
Ballard	\$ 100,000	FY 07	FY 08
Caldwell	\$ 162,000	FY 07	FY 08
Calloway	\$ 144,000	FY 07	FY 08
Carlisle	\$ 100,000	FY 07	FY 08
Clark	\$ 125,000	FY 07	FY 08
Estill	\$ 100,000	FY 07	FY 08
Fulton	\$ 114,000	FY 07	FY 08
Garrard	\$ 100,000	FY 07	FY 08
Graves	\$ 175,000	FY 07	FY 08
Hickman	\$ 100,000	FY 07	FY 08
Jessamine	\$ 150,000	FY 07	FY 08
Livingston	\$ 115,000	FY 07	FY 08

County	Estimated Funding	Year Funded	Preliminary DFIRM Comple- tion
Logan	\$ 174,000	FY 07	FY 08
Lyon	\$ 100,000	FY 07	FY 08
Madison	\$ 204,000	FY 07	FY 08
Marion	\$ 126,000	FY 07	FY 08
Marshall	\$ 215,000	FY 07	FY 08
McCracken	\$ 200,000	FY 07	FY 08
Menifee	\$ 100,000	FY 07	FY 08
Montgomery	\$ 150,000	FY 07	FY 08
Nelson	\$ 177,000	FY 07	FY 08
Powell	\$ 102,000	FY 07	FY 08
Scott	\$ 150,000	FY 07	FY 08
Simpson	\$ 114,000	FY 07	FY 08
Todd	\$ 132,000	FY 07	FY 08
Washington	\$ 100,000	FY 07	FY 08
Woodford	\$ 150,000	FY 07	FY 08
Adair	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Allen	\$ 114,000	FY 08	FY 09
Barren	\$ 186,000	FY 08	FY 09
Bath	\$ 130,000	FY 08	FY 09
Bourbon	\$ 150,000	FY 08	FY 09
Butler	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Carter	\$ 175,000	FY 08	FY 09
Clinton	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Cumberland	\$ 102,000	FY 08	FY 09
Edmonson	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Elliott	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Fleming	\$ 102,000	FY 08	FY 09
Grant	\$ 145,000	FY 08	FY 09
Grayson	\$ 180,000	FY 08	FY 09
Green	\$ 102,000	FY 08	FY 09
Harrison	\$ 117,000	FY 08	FY 09
Hart	\$ 126,000	FY 08	FY 09
Henry	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
McLean	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Metcalfe	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Monroe	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Muhlenburg	\$ 200,000	FY 08	FY 09

County	Estimated Funding	Year Funded	Preliminary DFIRM Comple- tion
Nicholas	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Ohio	\$ 174,000	FY 08	FY 09
Owen	\$ 125,000	FY 08	FY 09
Robertson	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Rowan	\$ 125,000	FY 08	FY 09
Russell	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Taylor	\$ 100,000	FY 08	FY 09
Trigg	\$ 120,000	FY 08	FY 09
Webster	\$ 156,000	FY 08	FY 09

^{*} Funding provided prior to FY 2004.

Kentucky Map Modernization Production Schedule -Revised 2006-

